The compounds 6,6-pentamethylenefulvene, C₅H₅CH₂Ph,

(C₅H₄C(=CH₂)Ph)Li, (C₅H₄CMe₂Ph)TiCl₃ (the catalyst used in

Example 1), (C₅H₄SiMe₂Ph)TiCl₃ (the catalyst used in Example 3),

(C₅H₄CMe₂-3,5-Me₂C₆H₃)TiCl₃ (the catalyst used in Example 2) and

B(C₆F₅)₃ were prepared according to procedures known as such. 6,6
Diethylfulvene was prepared analogously to 6,6-pentamethylenefulvene

from cyclopentadiene and 3-pentanone. (C₅H₄CMe₂Ph)TiMe₃ (used in

Examples 10 and 11) was prepared through modification of a known

procedure by reaction of (C₅H₄CMe₂Ph)TiCl₃ with either Me₂Mg or

MeMgI. The preparations of other titanium complexes are disclosed hereafter in the Preparation Examples A to F.

A toluene solution of MAO (26 wt%, Akzo Nobel Chemicals), MAO supported on silica (5 wt%, Witco) and $[PhNMe_2H][B(C_6F_5)_4]$. (Akzo Nobel Chemicals) were used as such.

NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Gemini 200/300 and Unity 500 spectrometers.

20

35

The ^1H NMR spectra were referenced to resonances of residual protons in the deuterated solvents. Chemicals shifts (δ) are given relative to tetramethylsilane (downfield shifts are positive). GC analyses were performed on a HP 6890 instrument equipped with a HP-1 dimethylpolysiloxane column (19095 Z-123). GC-MS analyses were conducted using a HP 5973 mass-selective detector attached to a HP 6890 GC instrument. Elemental analyses are the average of a least two independent determinations.

30 Preparation example A

Preparation of (C:H:CH:Ph)TiCl:, to be used in Example 4.

a) Preparation of (C₅H₄CH₂Ph)Li

To a solution of 11.3 mmol n-BuLi in 30 ml of diethyl ether/hexane at -40 °C, 1.87 g (12.0 mmol) of CpHCH₂Ph [2] was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvents were removed in vacuo. The white residue was stripped with pentane. After rinsing